

SUBTITLING STRATEGY OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN *IN  
TIME* MOVIE BY GENOVEVA



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Written by:  
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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
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APPROVAL

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**SUBTITLING STRATEGY OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN *IN TIME*  
MOVIE BY GENOVEVA**

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**Abstract**

This research focuses on subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence used in the *In Time* movie subtitler by Genoveva and subtitling quality of *In Time* movie by Genoveva. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The purposes of this research are: (1) to identify the types and their subtitling strategies of interrogative sentence found in the *In Time* movie and (2) to describe the subtitling quality of the *In Time* movie's subtitling. The collected data are analyzed based on the theories of subtitling strategies and subtitling quality. The data source are informant and document of the *In Time* movie's subtitle by Genoveva. The data are utterances containing interrogative sentence found in the data source. The methods of collecting data, the writer uses documentation and interview.

The results of this research show that 1.146 data, firstly the researcher finds 262 data divided into seven strategies of subtitling : (1) 76 data to transfer strategy, (2) 29 data to paraphrase strategy, (3) 45 data of condensation strategy, (4) 10 data to decimation strategy, (5) 15 data to imitation strategy, (6) 1 data to transcription strategy, (7) 86 data to deletion strategy. Secondly there are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. (1) 881 data or 77% accurately, (2) 253 data or 22% less accurately, (3) 12 data or 1% inaccurately, (4) 776 data or 67.7% acceptability, (5) 370 data or 32.3 % less acceptability, (6) 1047 data or 91.4 % high readability level, (7) 99 data or 8.6 % moderate readability level.

**Keywords:** Interrogative sentence, quality, strategy, subtitling

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini fokus pada subtitle strategi dari kalimat tanya yang digunakan pada subtitle film *In Time* yang diterjemahkan oleh Genoveva dan kualitas subtitle pada film *In Time* yang diterjemahkan oleh Genoveva. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu: (1) untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe dan subtitle strateginya di kalimat Tanya yang ditemukan pada film *In Time* dan (2) untuk mendeskripsikan kualitas subtitle dari film *In Time*. Pengumpulan data dianalisis berdasarkan teori-teori subtitling strategies dan subtitling quality. Sumber data dari informan dan dokumentasi dari subtitle film *In Time* yang diterjemahkan oleh Genoveva. Data ini adalah ungkapan-ungkapan yang merupakan kalimat Tanya yang ditemukan pada sumber data. Metode pengumpulan data, penulis menggunakan dokumentasi, dan wawancara.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah 1.146 data. Pertama peneliti menemukan 262 data terdiri dari tujuh subtitle strategi: (1) 76 data untuk strategi pentransferan, (2) 29 data untuk parafrase, (3) 45 data untuk strategi kondensasi, (4) 10 data untuk strategi penipisan, (5) 15 data untuk strategi imitasi, (6) 1 data untuk strategi transkripsi, (7) 86 data untuk strategi penghapusan. Kedua ada tiga aspek untuk subtitle yang berkualitas diantaranya: keakuratan, keberterimaan, dan keterbacaan. (1) 881 data atau 77% akurat, (2) 253 data atau 22% kurang akurat, (3) 12 data atau 1% tidak akurat, (4) 776 data atau 67.7% berterima, (5) 370 data atau 32.3 % kurang berterima, (6) 1047 data atau 91.4 % keterbacaan, (7) 99 data atau 8.6 % keterbacaan sedang.

**Kata kunci:** Kalimat tanya, Kualitas, strategi, subtitel

## 1. Introduction

Catford in Nababan, (2008: 1) states that Translation is a process of replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). There are many requirement that a translator should have in order to able to produce a good and understandable translation. Hassanpour (2011) explains “subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language), the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot or the screen simultancously with the dialogue or narration in the source language” .

Frank (1972: 221) states that “in an interrogative sentence the subject and the auxiliary in are often put in the opposite position or reversed and the sentence ends with a question mark”. There are three types of interrogative sentence namely, yes-no question, attached or tag question, and interrogative word question

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence in *IN TIME* movie, in this era there are many west film that very famous in Indonesia or in the world and mostly using English language, so with the subtitle well be easier for us to understanding meaning form subtitling the movie.

For example:

SL: **Who** has time for a girlfriend?

TL: Siapa yang punya waktu untuk pacaran?

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is so because the datum is preceded by interrogative word. This sentence also end with the tag question mark. In the source language “*Who has time for a girlfriend?*” and in target language is “*Siapa yang mempunyai waktu untuk pacaran?*” is started by interrogative-word *who* or *siapa* and ended by a question mark. The interrogative pronoun *who* or *siapa* is used to ask for person. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belongs to interrogative-word questions. This subtitling above uses transfer strategy. There is no addition or deletion in that sentence. The subtitler translates the

dialogue literally. In the source language of interrogative sentence “*Who has time for a girlfriend?*” which was translated “*Siapa yang punya waktu untuk pacaran?*” and was very similar in the syntax and meaning. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated.

Nababan (2012: 44-51) said that there are three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nababan (2012: 44) Termevaluation of the accuracy of the translation is often used to express the extent to which the translation according to the source language. This accuracy can be considered as the suitability or accuracy of the messages conveyed between the source language and the target language. The concept of equivalence aims to the similarity of content or messages between the source language and the target language. Nababan (2012: 44-45) Acceptance term refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target language or not. Readability aspect according to Nababan (2003: 63) is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader.

In this research the writer discusses the previous studies which have relation to this research. The first research is done by Astuti (UMS, 2013) *A Subtitling Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in Monte Carlo Movie*. The research studies is about A Subtitling Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in *Monte Carlo*. The objectives of the study are to explain the type of interrogative sentences and to explain the equivalent translation of interrogative sentences in its subtitle. The method of the research using descriptive qualitative. While the data of the research are interrogative sentence. The result of the research shows that there are 150 data of interrogative sentence. From 150 data of interrogative sentence, the researcher finds type of interrogative sentence: 1) yes-no questions, 2) tag questions, and 3) interrogative-word questions. The researcher finds 42 or 28 % data belongs to yes-no questions. 3 or 2% data belongs to tag questions, and finally there are 105 or 70% data belongs to interrogative-word questions. From 150 data, the researcher also finds there are 138 or 92% equivalent subtitling and 12 or 8% non equivalent subtitling.

The second journal is done by Basari(UDINUS, 2013) *Subtitling Strategies in "Real Steel" Movie*. In this research is entitled Subtitling Strategies in Real Steel Movie. This study is aimed to find out the subtitle strategies found in every scene of the movie that has been translated in Real Steel movie through English subtitles into Indonesian subtitles, then classify them into ten subtitling strategies. The unit of analysis of this research is every utterance which has one subtitling strategy and is classified into ten subtitling strategies found in Real Steel movie subtitles. The method of the research using descriptive qualitative. The results of this research show that not all of parts subtitling strategies are used. There are some subtitling strategies unused: dislocation strategy, condensation strategy, decimation strategy, and resignation strategy. There are only six strategies out of ten strategies applied by the translator in translating subtitle in the Real Steel movie. The results show that there are 12 (19,35%) utterances of Expansion strategy, 11 (17,74%) utterances of Paraphrase strategy, 10 (16,12%) utterances of Transfer strategy, 10 (16,12%) utterances of Imitation strategy, 1 (1,61%) utterance of Transcription strategy, and 18 (29,03%) utterance of deletion strategy. Deletion is the strategy more frequently used by the subtitler in the movie. There are many differences utterances between the source language and the target language, also there are useless words in the source language which are not to be translated into the target language. The second highest subtitling strategies used by the translator is expansion. It is often used because the strategy is supposed to make the subtitles readable and natural in the target audience.

There are similarities and differences research of the above researches with this research. The difference between previous studies with this research is located on the object of analyzing and the result. The object of analyzing is used by Astuti is types of interrogative sentence in *Monte Carlo* Movie and found 150 data of interrogative sentence. The object of analyzing is used by Basari is by using Subtitling Strategies in *Real Steel* movie and found deletion strategy, expansion strategy, paraphrase strategy, transfer strategy, transcription strategy, and imitation strategy. However, the result of this research is about analysis of subtitling movie. The previous studies have similarity



with this research. The similarity with the first research together about subtitling and the same object, interrogative sentence in movie subtitling. Then with second, previous study together research about subtitling strategies.

The writer wants to analyze the types of subtitling strategies found in the *In Time* movie. The writer chooses this movie because there is an interesting and the one of the best movie in the world.

Based on the fact above, the writer is interested in conducting the analysis of subtitling strategy of interrogative sentences found in the *In Time* movie. The writer tries to find the existence of subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence in the movie's subtitle. The title of this research is SUBTITLING STRATEGY OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN *IN TIME* MOVIE BY GENOVEVA.

## **2. Research Method**

In this research the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are utterances containing subtitling strategies and subtitling quality. The data of this research consists of subtitling strategies and subtitling quality collected from the data source. The data source is interrogative sentence in the *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva. The methods of collecting data used by the writer are documentation, questionnaires, and interview. documentation is applied by subtitling strategies. This study used the techniques of triangulation. There are two types of triangulation in this research: data source and technique of collecting data. In analyzing data, the writer does the following techniques: (1) Comparing subtitling strategies, (2) Identifying type of subtitling strategies, (3) Deciding of the subtitling quality. the informant of accuracy is Siti Fatimah, S.Pd., M.Hum, the informant of acceptability is Ana Musfita Yeri, S.Pd., M.Pd., the informant of readability is Rejeki Langgeng Utami. (4) Describing the percentage of subtitling quality, (5) Drawing conclusion the data analysis.

### **3. Research Finding and Discussion**

The research finnding will elaborate the subtitling strategies used in the *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva and the subtitling quality in the *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva. It will be followed by discussion.

#### **a. The Subtitling Strategies of Interogative Sentence Used in the *In Time* Movie Subtitling by Genoveva.**

This research is focused on the subtitling strategies used in the *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva. In this research the researcher finds seven subtitling strategies there are transfer, paraphrase, imitation, transcription, condensation, decimation, and deletion.

##### **1. Transfer**

Transfer is full expression, adequate rendering (slow, unmarked speech). There is no added explanation or modifying point of view, because the translator or subtitler just translates the dialogue.

#### **019/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL : You seen Borel?

TL :*KaulihatBorel?*

This subtitling uses transfer strategy. There is no addition or deletion in that phrase. The subtitler translates the dialogue literally. In the source language of interrogative sentence "*You seenBorel?*" which was translated "*KaulihatBorel?*" and was very similar in the syntax and meaning. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language. The sentence of "*You seenBorel?*" is translated into "*KaulihatBorel?*" because at that time, Will Salas asks to one of his friends in the clup. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

##### **2. Paraphrase**

Paraphrase is used when the subtitler does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue.

**034/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL: You out of your mind?

TL: Kaugila?

Interrogative sentence above uses of paraphrase strategy could be seen on interrogative sentence of “*You out of your mind?*” which was translated into “*Kau gila?*” in the interrogative sentence above the phrase of “*out of your mind*” which was a literally language meaning “out of thinking or foolish action” but in the other hand, phrase of “*out of your mind*” to represent the meaning of “*gila*” in the source language. It is used paraphrase strategy. It is completely different from the meaning of that word. The word of the source language is different to the target language sentence. It makes easier to understand and readable by the audience. It makes easier to understand and readable by the audience. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

**3. Imitation**

Imitation is identical expression, equivalent rendering (proper nouns; international greetings)

**066/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL: How long you been keeping time, **Jaeger**?

TL: Berapa lama kau jadi penjahat waktu, **Jaeger**?

In the example above, interrogative sentence uses imitation strategy. In the word of “*Jaeger*” is the name of actor in that film. imitation strategy is used to translate it. The subtitler just rewrites the word from the source language into the target language. There is no changing which can differentiate the meaning of the target language. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

**4. Transcription**

Transcription is used in those case where a term is unusual even in the source text; for example the use of a third language, or nonsense language.

**192/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL: No one's watching their clocks, huh?

TL: Takada yang melihatjam, kan?

In this subtitling, interrogative sentence above was used transcription strategy. It could be seen in the word "huh" which was translated into "kan". So, there is shift message from the source language into the target language.

**5. Condensation**

Condensation is making the text brief to miss unnecessary utterance using the shorter utterance, but it does not lose the message.

**021/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL: Do you want to come home with me?

TL: Mau pulang denganku?

This subtitling uses condensation strategy. In the source language of interrogative sentence "*Do you want to come home with me?*" was translated into "*Mau pulang?*" is translated into word-to-word the sentence structure in target language, the meaning is the same as the source language. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

**6. Decimation**

Decimation is abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech, low redundancy speech).

**031/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Example: SL: Where the hell are you going?

TL: Mau kemana?

In the source language uses decimation strategy, interrogative sentence of "Where the hell are you going?" was translated "Mau kemana?" It was not translated word-to-word because it was represented by "where are you going" which in target language could be translated "mau kemana" the meaning is the same as the source language. It is used to translate when the actors are quarrelling with the fast speaking.

So, it is also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty absorbing unstructured written text quickly. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

## 7. Deletion

Deletion is omitted expression, no verbal content (fast speech with high redundancy).

### 073/IT/2011/SL/TL

Example: SL: What are you really doing here?

TL: Apa yang kau lakukan disini?

The subtitling above uses deletion strategy. It can be seen in the interrogative sentence of “*What are you really doing here?*” which was translated into “*Apa yang kau lakukan disini?*”. In source language word “*really*” is not translated into the target language. The subtitler uses deletion strategy to translate it. Therefore, it can be deleted without changing the information to the audience. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

## b. The Subtitling Quality in the *In Time* movie’s subtitling by Genoveva.

Nababan (2003: 63) said that there are three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

### 1) Accuracy

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation refers to the text of the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not.

#### a) Accurate

The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.

### 001/IT/2011/SL/TL

Source Language : I don’t have time.

Target language : *aku tidak punya waktu.*

The subtitler conveys the message accurately into the target language. In the source language, the sentence of *I don't have time* which is translated into *aku tidak punya waktu*. The subtitler translates the dialogue contextually. There is no addition or deletion in that phrase. Transfer strategy is used in this translation process because all the words were translated accurately.

b) Less Accurate

Most of the meaning of the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language.

**0411/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language: I know one thing we can do.

Target language :*Aku tahu*

In the sentence *I know one thing we can do* is translated into *Aku tahu*. It means that the message in the source language is translated less accurately in the target language by the subtitler. The phrase of *one thing we can do* is not translated into the target language. Therefore, it can be deleted without changing the information to the audience. According to the story of the *In Time* movie, the difference between the source language sentence and the target language sentence can still convey the message of the source language sentence. If there is no previous word, the sentence will be ambiguous.

c) Inaccurate

The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

**0023/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language: Here we go.

Target language :*Lagi-lagi*.

In subtitling above the source language of *Here we go* is translated into *Lagi-lagi*. It means that the message in the source language is inaccurately in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler uses the wrong words to be applied in subtitling result. It is completely different from the meaning of that word. But, according to the story of the *In*

*Time* movie, the difference between the source language sentence and the target language sentence can still convey the message of the source language sentence.

2) Acceptability

Acceptance term refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target language or not.

a) Acceptable

Translation feels natural; the technical term commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.

**0009/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language : The rich can live forever.

Target language : *Orang kaya bisahidupselamanya.*

The message in the source language is acceptability in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler knows well which word is more appropriate to be applied in subtitling result. It can be seen that the sentence of *The rich can live forever* is translated into *Orang kaya bisahidupselamanya*. The subtitler translates the dialogue contextually. There is no addition or deletion in that phrase. Transfer strategy is used in this translation process because all the words are translated context. It makes subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural, the technical term commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.

b) Less Acceptable

In general, the translation already feels natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly.

**0032/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language : What, start fighting?

Target language : *Berkelahilagi?*

The message in the source language is translated less acceptability in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler knows well which word is more appropriate to be applied in subtitling result. It is natural because there is no strange word or unnatural word found. It can be seen that the interrogative sentence of *What, start fighting?* is translated into *Berkelahilagi?*. Deletion strategy is used in the word of *What* which is not translated into the target language because it is not displayed into the subtitling. It can be deleted without changing the information to the audience.

3) Readability

In the context of translation, the term readability it essentially concerns not only the source language readability but also the target language readability.

a) High Readability level

Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translations can easily be understood by the reader.

**0024/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language: Bella's daughter is always asking about you.

Target language : *Putrinya Bella selalu menanyakanmu.*

The target language is similar with the source language. So, this sentence is high readability level. In the source language, the sentence of *Bella's daughter is always asking about you* is translated into *Putrinya Bella selalu menanyakanmu*. The subtitling above uses transfer strategy in this translation process because all the words are translated context. The subtitler translates the dialogue contextually. There is no addition or deletion in that phrase. It is very easy to read and there is no difficult words found. The utterance is not too long and easy to understand.

b) Moderate readability level

In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

**0035/IT/2011/SL/TL**

Source Language: Remember, I'm not here tonight.



Target language :*Malam ini aku tak pulang.*

The message in the source language is translated moderate readability level in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler knows well which word is more appropriate to be applied in subtitling result. It is natural because there is no strange word or unnatural word found. It can be seen that the sentence of *Remember, I'm not here tonight* is translated into *Malam ini aku tak pulang*. The word of *Remember* is not translated into the target language. Therefore, it can be deleted without changing the information to the audience. It is completely different from the meaning of that word. It makes easier to understand and readable by the audience. It makes subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

#### **4. Discussion**

After analyzing the data above, the researcher presents some findings. The researcher analyzes the subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence and subtitling quality in the *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva. The researcher finds that seven subtitling strategies. They are 76 data belongs to transfer strategy, 29 data belongs to paraphrase strategy, 45 data belongs to condensation strategy, 10 data belongs to decimation strategy, 15 data belongs to imitation strategy, 1 data belongs to transcription strategy, 86 data belongs to deletion strategy, 7 data belongs to resignation strategy. So, deletion is more dominate than the other.

Another finding is subtitling quality of *In Time* movie's subtitling by Genoveva. There are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are 3 levels of accuracy in subtitling *In Time* movie; they are accuracy, less accurate, and inaccurate. From 1146 total counts of data there are 881 data or 77 % belongs to accurate subtitle, 253 data or 22 % belongs to less accurate subtitle, and 12 data or 1 % belongs to inaccurate subtitle. In this movie, accuracy is more dominate than the other. There are 3 levels of acceptability in subtitling *In Time* movie; they are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable but the researcher only

finds two levels of acceptability. From 1146 total counts of data there are 776 data or 67,7% belongs to acceptability subtitle and 370 data or 32,3% belongs to less acceptability subtitle. In this movie, acceptability is more dominate between less acceptability. There are 3 levels of readability in subtitling *In Time* movie; they are high readability level, moderate readability level, and low readability level but the researcher only finds two levels of readability there are high readability level and moderate readability level. From 1146 total counts of data there are 1047 data or 91,4% belongs to high readability level subtitle and 99 data or 8,6% belongs to moderate readability level subtitle. In this movie's subtitling, high readability level is more dominate than other.

There are some relationship between the subtitling strategy and the subtitling quality. Accuracy subtitle is dominated by transfer strategy. Less accurately subtitle is dominated by deletion and paraphrase strategy. Inaccurately is dominated by paraphrase strategy. Acceptability subtitle is dominated by transfer strategy. . Less acceptability subtitle is dominated by deletion and paraphrase strategy. High readability level is dominated by transfer strategy. Moderate readability level is dominated by deletion strategy.

There are difference and similarities between previous studies with this research is located on the object of analyzing and the result. The object of analyzing is used by Astuti is by using interrogative sentences in *Monte Carlo* movie and found 138 or 92% belong to equivalent subtiling and 12 or 8% belong to non equivalent subtitling e. The object of analyzing is used by Basari is by using subtitling strategies in *Real Steel* movie and found 62 data of six subtitling strategies. However, the result of this research is about all of the subtitling strategies and the subtitling quality. The similarity of the above researches with this research is about subtitling strategy used and media used.

The researcher uses the theory from Gottlieb in Gunila 1999. This subtitling may involve transfer, expansion, paraphrase, condensation, decimation, imitation, transcription, dislocation, deletion, and resignation strategy. The researcher also uses the theory of Nababan (2012: 44-51). Nababan said that there are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

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